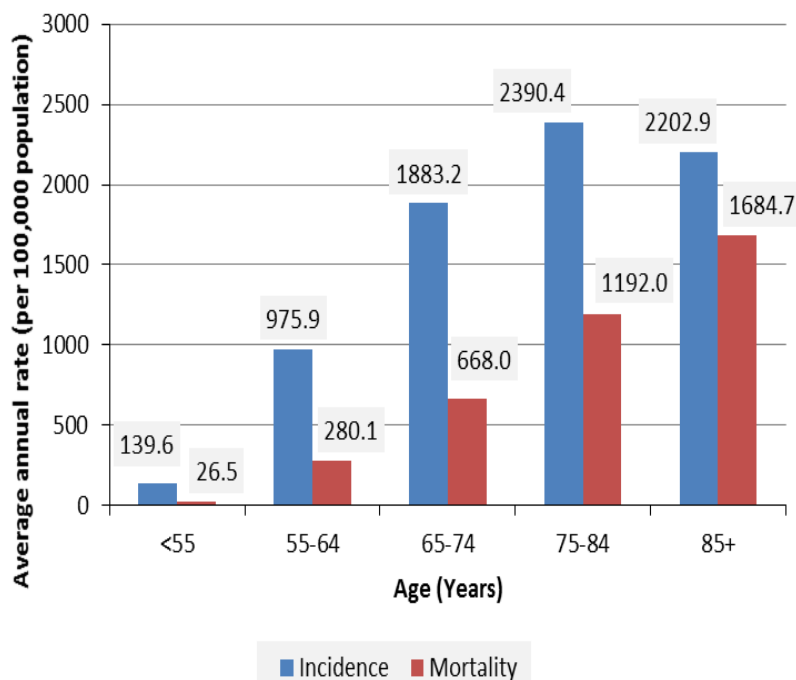


Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Age, Nebraska (2007-2011)



Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts:

- In 2011, 8,983 Nebraska residents were diagnosed with an invasive cancer, and 3,403 Nebraska residents died from cancer.
- The rate at which cancer occurs (incidence) and the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increase with age (Figure 1).
- Cancer was Nebraska's leading cause of death in 2011, for the third year in a row.
- Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska and the United States began to trend downward during the past decade (Figures 2 & 3).
- Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska during the past decade were about equal with national rates (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Cancer Incidence Rates, by Year of Diagnosis, Nebraska & U.S. (2001-2011)

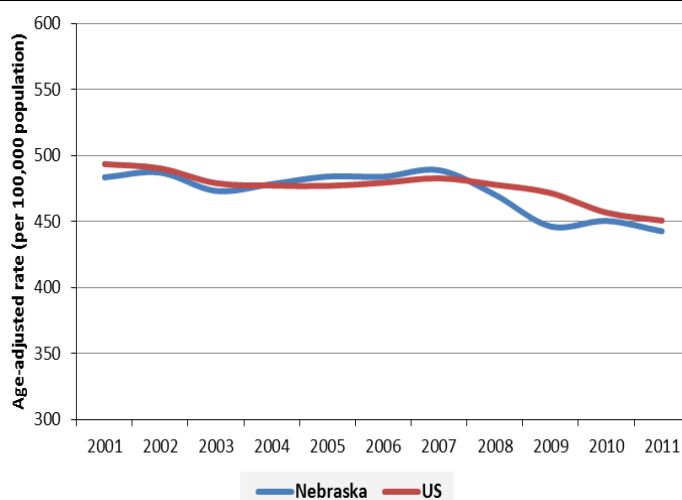


Figure 3. Cancer Mortality Rates, by Year of Death, Nebraska & U.S. (2001-2011)

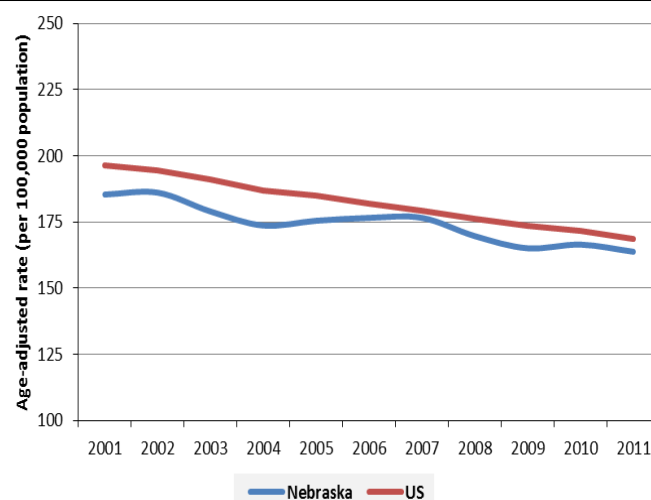
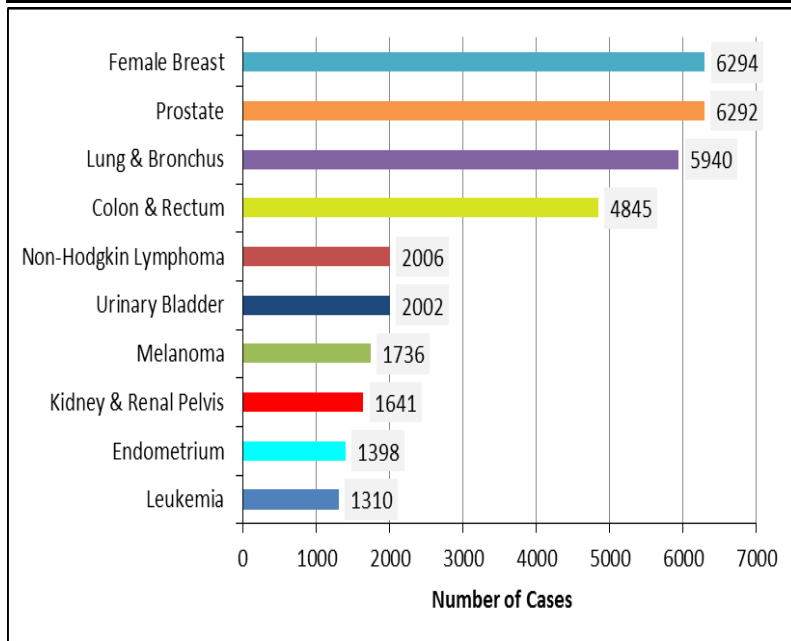


Figure 4. Number of Cancers Diagnosed, by Primary Site, Nebraska (2007-2011)



- Between 2007 and 2011, cancers of the prostate, breast, lung, and colon and rectum accounted for 23,371 diagnoses among Nebraska residents, which is over half of all invasive cancers diagnosed in Nebraska during these years. (Figure 4).
- Among men, prostate cancer is the #1 most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and bladder.
- Among women, breast cancer is the #1 most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and endometrium.

Cancer Risk Factors, Screening and Survival

- Risk factors differ by cancer type. The following are well-established risk factors for certain types of cancer:
 - Tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke
 - Too much sun or UV light exposure
 - Excess body weight (obesity), dietary factors, excessive alcohol consumption
 - Genetic and hereditary factors
 - Environmental exposures (such as radon, ionizing radiation and asbestos)
- Guidelines for screening and early detection are available for some but not all cancer types. The most common screening tests include mammography for breast cancer, colonoscopy for colorectal cancer and the Pap test for cervical cancer.
- Survival after diagnosis varies widely by cancer type. According to national data, 5-year survival rates range from over 99% for prostate cancer to just 6% for cancer of the pancreas.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The purpose of the Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) is to gather data that describe how many Nebraska residents are diagnosed with cancer, what types of cancer they have, the treatment they receive, and survival after diagnosis. The NCR collects this information from every hospital in the state (excluding US Veteran's Administration facilities), pathology laboratories, radiation therapy sites, outpatient surgery facilities, physicians' offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in neighboring states. The NCR works closely with the Comprehensive Cancer Control Program of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) and the Nebraska Cancer Coalition to provide data for planning and evaluating cancer control initiatives throughout the state, and has provided data critical for developing the Nebraska Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan. The NCR is managed by NDHHS and data are collected and edited by the Nebraska Methodist Hospital of Omaha.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx